United Nations A/57/797

General Assembly

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17 April 2003

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Fifty-seventh session
Agenda item 112
Programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003

Financial situation of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women

Report of the Secretary-General*

Summary

The General Assembly, in its decision 57/580, requested the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly before the end of its resumed fifty-seventh session on the financial situation of the United Nations International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW), including the status of voluntary contributions to meet the resource requirements necessary to ensure its viability and to consider an additional charge against the contingency fund, as an additional provision to the Institute for core activities in 2003.

It is anticipated that the resources available in the INSTRAW Trust Fund will allow the operations of the Institute to continue at a minimal level until the end of November 2003. In order to sustain the Institute's operations through 31 December 2003, an additional $100,000 would be required. It is proposed that the Secretary-General report further on the financial situation of INSTRAW to the General Assembly at its fifty-eighth session.

* The delayed submission of the present report is due to the extensive consultations required for its finalization.

03-33314 (E) 020503

I. Introduction

1. In its decision 57/580 of 20 December 2002 on the future operation of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW), the General Assembly:

(a) Approved, in the context of the consolidated statement of programme budget implications, a charge in the amount of $250,000 against the contingency fund to finance core activities of the Institute, defined as the salaries and common staff costs of the four Professional posts currently in the staffing table;

(b) Decided that an amount of $250,000 would be set aside in the contingency fund for the current biennium as an additional provision to the Institute for core activities in 2003, which brought the total amount to $500,000, pending firm pledges and/or payments of voluntary contributions necessary for the viable operation of the Institute;

(c) Requested the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly, through the Fifth Committee, before the end of its resumed fifty-seventh session on the financial situation of the Institute, including the status of voluntary contributions vis-à-vis the resources required to ensure its viability, and to consider the additional charge against the contingency fund referred to in subparagraph (a) above.

2. The present report is submitted in compliance with that decision.

II. Current administrative and financial arrangements and the financial situation of the United Nations International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women

3. In accordance with General Assembly decision 57/580, $250,000 was transferred to the INSTRAW Trust Fund in January 2003, as a result of which the balance of the Trust Fund amounted to $687,780. This amount is sufficient to finance the operations of the Institute, including eight posts (one D-2, one P-3, two P-2 or P-1 and four General Service) and related operating expenses through 31 May 2003.

4. During the 2002 United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities, held at New York on 5 November 2002, $11,136 was pledged to the INSTRAW Trust Fund for 2003. None of the contributions pledged has been received at the time of writing.

5. During the first four months of 2003, the total income of the INSTRAW Trust Fund has amounted to $138,919, including $127,925 of Government contributions and $10,994 in miscellaneous income from other sources, including interest income.

6. On this basis, and taking into account that the Director of the Institute will be appointed as from 1 May 2003, it is estimated that the INSTRAW Trust Fund balance as at 31 May 2003 will amount to approximately $481,900. This amount is sufficient for maintaining INSTRAW operations, including the payment of eight staff salaries, until the end of November 2003. It is also anticipated that an

additional amount of $100,000 would be needed to maintain the Institute through 31 December 2003, as shown in the table below:

Financial situation of the Institute in 2003

(United States dollars)

Beginning balance		687 781
Costs for operations (excluding Director and fund-raising travel)		795 900
Subtotal		**(108 119)**
Income		
Government contributions	127 925	
Miscellaneous income	10 994	
Subtotal		**138 919**
Approximate cost for a Director from May to December		116 800
Approximate cost for fund-raising travel		14 000
Subtotal		**(130 800)**
Projected closing balance for 2003		**(100 000)**

7. The resources available in the INSTRAW Trust Fund would support the operations of the Institute until the end of November 2003. In order to sustain the Institute's operations until 31 December 2003, an additional amount of $100,000 would be required.

III. Conclusion

8. **At this stage, it is not possible to be definitive as to any contributions that might be made subsequent to the issuance of the present report. Under the circumstances, the General Assembly may wish to take note of the present report and request the Secretary-General to report further on the financial situation of the Institute at its fifty-eighth session.**

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Fifty-seventh session
Agenda item 126
Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peacekeeping operations

Peacekeeping Reserve Fund

Note by the Secretary-General*

Summary

The General Assembly, in its resolution 47/217 of 23 December 1992, decided to establish a Peacekeeping Reserve Fund as a cash-flow mechanism to ensure the rapid response of the Organization to the needs of peacekeeping operations. The present report provides information on the status of the Reserve Fund as at 30 June 2002.

* The present report was delayed because of internal consultations.

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1. The United Nations Peacekeeping Reserve Fund was established by the General Assembly in its resolution 47/217 of 23 December 1992 to serve as a cash-flow mechanism to ensure the rapid deployment of peacekeeping operations. In accordance with that resolution, the initial level of the reserve fund was set at $150 million. The General Assembly, in resolution 49/233 A, decided to limit the utilization of the Fund to the start-up phase of new peacekeeping operations, to the expansion of existing ones or to unforeseen and extraordinary expenditures related to peacekeeping.

2. As shown in the audited financial statements for the 12-month period from 1 July 2001 to 30 June 2002, the level of the Fund as at 30 June 2002 stood at $197.387 million. Of that amount, $14.137 million was subsequently transferred to the account of the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi to meet requirements for the strategic deployment stocks, consistent with General Assembly resolution 56/292 of 27 June 2002. An amount of $183.25 million therefore remains in the Fund, $33.25 million above the authorized level.

3. **The General Assembly may wish to apply the amount of $33.25 million to the financing of requirements for the support account for peacekeeping operations for the period from 1 July 2003 to 30 June 2004.**

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Security Council

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Fifty-seventh session
Agenda items 36 and 160

Security Council
Fifty-eighth year

The situation in the Middle East

Measures to eliminate international terrorism

Letter dated 25 April 2003 from the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I am writing in order to draw your attention to the latest act of Palestinian terrorism perpetrated against the citizens of Israel.

On Thursday, 24 April, at approximately 7.20 a.m. (local time), a suicide bomber perpetrated an attack at the entrance to the main railway station in the Israeli town of Kfar Saba, scattering human remains throughout the area. Were it not for actions taken by an Israeli security guard, who was killed in the attack, to obstruct the terrorist, the human costs would have been far greater. As it were, the force of the five-kilogram bomb used in the attack, packed with insecticide, nails and other projectiles to maximize the pain and suffering of the victims, wounded 14 people, including two with serious injuries. Groups related to the Al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigade, the terrorist unit of the Palestinian Authority's own Fatah movement, and the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, claimed joint responsibility for the attack.

Yesterday's bombing is merely the latest attempt by Palestinian terrorists to target Israeli civilians. Countless terrorist attacks have been prevented in recent weeks and days by the extraordinary efforts of Israel's security personnel. Later on Thursday, for example, Israel Defense Forces (IDF) soldiers thwarted an attempted shooting attack by two Palestinian Hamas militants, armed with an AK-47 assault rifle and several rounds of ammunition at the time of their arrest. This past Sunday, 20 April, an Israeli civilian was wounded and her house damaged when two Qassam rockets were launched from Gaza at the Israeli city of Sderot. Between Thursday, 17 April, and Saturday, 19 April, IDF soldiers thwarted a suicide attack planned by members of an Islamic Jihad cell. The explosive-laden suitcase, which the cell members had intended to detonate in Israel, was also uncovered. This continuing daily threat of Palestinian terrorism, deliberately aimed at Israeli civilians, underscores the absolute necessity of Israel's preventive security measures.

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Israel holds the Palestinian leadership fully responsible for its failure to suppress the campaign of terrorism, and its support and glorification of such acts, which continue to endanger the lives of both the Israeli and Palestinian peoples. Israel therefore calls upon this leadership to take concerted actions to disarm and delegitimize terrorist groups operating freely in its territory, in accordance with international obligations, Security Council resolutions and its own signed agreements.

Only once terrorism is fully and finally rejected as an acceptable tactic can we advance to a process of negotiations, which are the only means of achieving a genuine and lasting peace between the Israeli and Palestinian peoples. Terrorists and their supporters cannot, and will not, be rewarded by political concessions. To do so would encourage more terrorism and further diminish the prospects for peace.

Israel hopes that the Palestinian leadership will finally provide a real partner for a secure peace and meet its long-overdue obligations so that an environment conducive to genuine dialogue can be achieved. The common objective of peace cannot be achieved until the Palestinian leadership genuinely renounces the strategy of terrorism, and takes the necessary steps to dismantle the terrorist infrastructure, bring terrorist operatives to justice, confiscate and destroy illegal weapons, and eliminate incitement in Palestinian religious, educational and political institutions.

Israel calls upon the international community to reaffirm its absolute rejection of terrorist tactics and to use its authority to compel all regimes that sponsor and incite terrorism in the region to fulfil their responsibilities in accordance with international law, signed agreements and Security Council resolutions, in particular resolution 1373 (2001).

I submit this letter in follow-up to numerous letters detailing the campaign of Palestinian terrorism that began in September 2000, which document the criminal terrorist strategy for which the terrorists and their supporters must be held fully accountable.

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of this letter circulated as a document of the fifty-seventh session of the General Assembly, under agenda items 160 and 36, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Dan **Gillerman**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

United Nations A/57/800

General Assembly

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30 April 2003

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Fifty-seventh session
Agenda item 18
Election of judges of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994

Letter dated 29 April 2003 from the President of the Security Council addressed to the President of the General Assembly

I have the honour to transmit the text of resolution 1477 (2003), adopted unanimously by the Security Council at its 4745th meeting, on 29 April 2003.

Resolution 1477 (2003) reads as follows:

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 955 (1994) of 8 November 1994, 1165 (1998) of 30 April 1998, 1329 (2000) of 30 November 2000, 1411 (2002) of 17 May 2002 and 1431 (2002) of 14 August 2002,

Having considered the nominations for ad litem judges of the International Tribunal for Rwanda received by the Secretary-General,

Forwards the following nominations to the General Assembly in accordance with article 12 ter, paragraph 1 (d), of the Statute of the International Tribunal:

Ms. Achta Saker Abdoul (Chad)
Mr. Aydin Sefa Akay (Turkey)
Ms. Florence Rita Arrey (Cameroon)
Mr. Abdoulaye Barry (Burkina Faso)
Mr. Miguel Antonio Bernal (Panama)
Ms. Solomy Balungi Bossa (Uganda)
Mr. Robert Fremr (Czech Republic)
Mr. Silvio Guerra Morales (Panama)
Ms. Taghreed Hikmat (Jordan)
Ms. Karin Hökborg (Sweden)
Mr. Vagn Joensen (Denmark)

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Mr. Gberdao Gustave Kam (Burkina Faso)
Mr. Joseph-Médard Kaba Kashala Katuala (Democratic Republic of the Congo)
Ms. Engera A. Kileo (United Republic of Tanzania)
Ms. Nathalia P. Kimaro (United Republic of Tanzania)
Ms. Agnieszka Klonowiecka-Milart (Poland)
Ms. Flavia Lattanzi (Italy)
Mr. Kenneth Machin (United Kingdom)
Mr. Joseph Edward Chiondo Masanche (United Republic of Tanzania)
Mr. Patrick Matibini (Republic of Zambia)
Mr. Edouard Ngarta Mbaïouroum (Chad)
Mr. Antoine Kesia-Mbe Mindua (Democratic Republic of the Congo)
Mr. Tan Sri Dato 'Hj. Mohd. Azmi Dato 'Hj. Kamaruddin (Malaysia)
Mr. Lee Gacuiga Muthoga (Kenya)
Mr. Laurent Ngaoundi (Chad)
Ms. Beradingar Ngonyame (Chad)
Mr. Daniel David Ntanda Nsereko (Uganda)
Mr. Seon Ki Park (Republic of Korea)
Ms. Tatiana Răducanu (Republic of Moldova)
Mr. Mparany Mamy Richard Rajohnson (Madagascar)
Mr. Edward Mukandara K. Rutakangwa (United Republic of Tanzania)
Mr. Emile Francis Short (Ghana)
Mr. Albertus Henricus Joannes Swart (Netherlands)
Mr. Xenofon Ulianovschi (Republic of Moldova)
Ms. Aura Emérita Guerra de Villalaz (Panama)

(*Signed*) Adolfo **Aguilar Zinser**
President of the Security Council